

The County Clerk's Publication

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Constitutional Ballot

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Missouri

FIRST CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Giving the General Assembly optional power to make provisions for the granting of pensions to the deserving blind.

Joint and concurrent resolution submitted to the qualified voters of the State of Missouri, an amendment to the Constitution thereof, concerning pensions to the deserving blind.

Be it resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein: That at the general election to be held on Tuesday following the first Monday in November, 1916, there shall be submitted to the qualified voters of Missouri, for adoption or rejection, the following constitutional amendment, to-wit:

That section 47 of article IV of the Constitution be amended by adding thereto the following words: "Provided further that nothing in this Constitution contained shall be construed as prohibiting the general assembly from granting, or authorizing the granting of, pensions to the deserving blind, as may be provided and regulated by law."

Proposed by Initiative Petition.

SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

To empower the Legislature of Missouri to create, by special law, a State Land Bank with power to loan money secured by deed of trust on agricultural lands and to issue bonds, and authorizing the appropriation of one million dollars (\$1,000,000.00) out of the State Treasury for that purpose, and to exempt the capital and bonds of said bank from taxation, and validating any legislation heretofore enacted for such purpose.

MISSOURI STATE LAND BANK AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Proposed by legal voters by Initiative Petitions under the Initiative and Referendum Provisions of the Constitution, empowering the General Assembly to enact a special law creating a corporation to be known as the Missouri State Land Bank, with powers to mobilize and liquidize farm credits, to appropriate state moneys as a loan in aid thereof, and exempting from state, county and municipal taxes all of the assets of said bank, also debenture bonds issued by it, and providing for the validating of any law enacted by the General Assembly in accordance herewith.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Missouri that the Constitution be so amended as to provide as follows:

Section 1. The General Assembly is hereby empowered to enact a special law to create a corporation to be known as the Missouri State Land Bank, with power to make loans on notes secured by deeds of trust or mortgages upon agricultural lands, and to issue debenture bonds against the same with all suitable and incidental powers. And to enact other special laws at the same time or at other sessions of the General Assembly to amend and improve the said act, or to supply omissions or correct errors or defects therein.

Section 2. The General Assembly is hereby authorized and empowered to enact a law or laws exempting from state, county and municipal taxes the assets of said Missouri State Land Bank and all debenture bonds issued by it.

Section 3. The General Assembly is hereby authorized and empowered to enact a law or laws exempting from state, county and municipal taxes the assets of said Missouri State Land Bank and all debenture bonds issued by it.

Section 4. Any law heretofore enacted by the General Assembly in accordance with the provisions of Sections 1, 2 and 3 hereof shall be deemed valid from and after the adoption hereof.

Proposed by Initiative Petition.

THIRD CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Prohibiting after July first, 1917, the manufacture of, the introduction into, and the giving, exchanging, bartering, selling or disposing of intoxicating liquors in the State of Missouri, except wine for sacramental purposes, prescribing a penalty for the violation thereof and repealing all parts of the Constitution, Statutes and Municipal Laws in conflict therewith.

Proposed amendment to the Constitution of Missouri, to be submitted to the legal voters of the State of Missouri for their approval or rejection at the regular general election to be held on the seventh day of November, A. D. 1916, prohibiting the manufacture of, the introduction into, and the giving, exchanging, bartering, selling, or disposing of intoxicating liquors in the State of Missouri, except wine for sacramental purposes, prescribing a penalty for the violation thereof and repealing all parts of the State Constitution, State and Municipal Laws in conflict therewith.

Be it enacted by the people of the State of Missouri: Section 1. From and after July first, 1917, no intoxicating liquor or liquors, except wine for sacramental purposes, shall be manufactured in or introduced into the State of Missouri under any pretense. Every person who sells, exchanges, gives, barter, or disposes of intoxicating liquor of any kind to any person in the State of Missouri, or who manufactures, or introduces into, or attempts to introduce into the State of Missouri, intoxicating liquor of any kind, except wine as aforesaid for the purposes aforesaid, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months nor more than twelve months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

All parts of the State Constitution, and laws of the State and municipalities therein, conflicting with the provisions of this section, are hereby repealed.

STATE OF MISSOURI } ss. County of Bates,

I, Frank Holland, Clerk of the County Court of Bates County, Missouri, hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true and complete copy of the six different ballots and the Constitutional ballot containing the proposed Amendments to the Constitution of Missouri, and Initiative Propositions ordered by the petition of the People; all of which are to be submitted to the qualified voters of the County of Bates and the state of Missouri, at the General Election to be held on Tuesday, the Seventh day of November, 1916.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of the Bates County Court. Done in office in the City of Butler, this 25th day of October, 1916.

FRANK HOLLAND,
County Clerk.

QUESTIONS HUGHES ELIGIBILITY.

Breckenridge Long, of St. Louis, Points Out That Candidate's Parents Were English Subjects.

Speaking with Judge Albert D. Norton at a Democratic mass meeting at Soldan High School in St. Louis Saturday night, Breckenridge Long, president of the Woodrow Wilson Club and well-known attorney, questioned the right of Charles Evans Hughes to hold the office of President on the ground that he is not a "natural born" American citizen.

Long's assertion was based on the provision in the Constitution that required the President and the Vice President of the United States shall be "natural born" citizens. He did not question the fact that Judge Hughes was born in America, and therefore, "native born," but stipulated that, as his father had not been naturalized at the time of his birth, he was not "natural born."

Judge Norton, well-known Progressive leader, declared Wilson is the real progressive and termed Hughes the representative of the reactionaries. He pleaded with Progressive voters to support the President, under whose leadership Congress has written so much Progressive legislation.

"Hughes' right to hold the office of President presents an interesting inquiry," Long stated. "He was born in this country and is undoubtedly 'native born.' But is there not a difference between 'native born' and 'natural born'?" At the time he was born his father and mother were subjects of England. The day after the son was born the father had a right to go to the English Consul at New York, present his wife and infant and demand any assistance he might need from the British Government."

A Capable Body.

Wheeling Register: The commission chosen by President Wilson to observe the operation of the new eight-hour law on interstate railroads will command the confidence of all the interests involved, including those of the public, which are paramount. It consists of Col. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal; Edward E. Clark, one of the arbitrators appointed by President Roosevelt in the anthracite coal strike, and George Rublee, who has been a member of the Federal Trade Commission.

The integrity and capacity of this body will not be questioned. Its members are familiar with industrial, transportation and trade problems. They are judiciously minded, and they have had experience in dealing with disputes between capital and labor. If the facts show that the railroads have been injured by the Adamson act, on the basis of present freight rates, there is no doubt that justice will be done. The most extreme railroad president—even Candidate Hughes himself—can offer no objection to the personnel of the commission.

What Lincoln Said.

When Abraham Lincoln was made president there had been troubles in Mexico and some jingoists were crying for intervention. American property had been destroyed, American lives lost, a member of the American legation had been murdered, but here is what President Lincoln had to say to these jingoists: "For a few years past the condition of Mexico has been so unsettled as to raise the question on both sides of the Atlantic whether the time has not come when some foreign power ought, in the interest of society generally, to intervene—to establish a protectorate or some other form of government in that country and guarantee its continuance. You will not fail to assure the government of Mexico (he was speaking to his secretary of state) that the president neither has, nor can ever have, any sympathy with such designs, in whatever quarter they may arise or whatever character they may take." Sounds decidedly Wilsonian, doesn't it?—Joplin Globe.

The first railroad in America, built expressly for transporting freight and passengers, was the B. & O., which was regularly opened in 1830, after having been operated for a time as a horse-railroad. At the time of opening the road had a total length of fourteen miles.

Pointed Political Paragraphs.

Democratic Publicity Bureau.

If farmers think Mr. Hughes is their friend they should read his record as Governor of New York. He vetoed several important appropriations for the Farmers' Institute and the State College of Agriculture.

Houston, Texas, hasn't had a snow in twenty years. The movement to get Hughes and Fairbanks there to speak, met with violent opposition from Republicans as well as the fruit growers and the health commissioner.

Eighty per cent of the enormous income of the City of St. Louis is frittered away in salaries. But nine per cent of the income of the State government goes for salaries. These are the official figures. The Missouri State government is Democratic. The St. Louis city government is Republican. Voters of Missouri, take your choice.

Among those who complimented President Wilson and the Democratic congress for passing the eight-hour law and averting a calamity, was Henry Ford, one of the largest single employers of labor in America. Perhaps Mr. Ford, who among the Republican candidates for the nomination for President, would have rambled along better than Mr. Hughes.

Thomas A. Edison, life-long Republican, who says he will vote for the re-election of Woodrow Wilson, sums up his best reason from a non-partisan view point in this phrase: "The times are too serious to talk or think in terms of Republicanism or Democracy. Real Americans must get down to big fundamental principles. Therefore I am for Woodrow Wilson."

Some republican spellbinders have the nerve to criticize the Federal Reserve banking act, the great constructive legislation that has taken the country out of the grip of Wall street and brought old General Prosperity to the front. The G. O. P. would like to turn the system into a central national bank graft like the one Andrew Jackson put out of business.

Our Democratic State government costs less per capita than any other State government in the United States. The Republican city government of St. Louis costs more per capita than any other city government in the United States. These are admitted facts. Do Missouri taxpayers want Republican government at Jefferson City? Let them answer at the polls.

Mr. Fairbanks—not the man who makes the scales—attempts to belittle President Wilson's great service in keeping our country out of war by saying there has been "nobody to fight." He doesn't seem to agree with the head of the ticket whose spokesman, Col. Roosevelt, says there were plenty to fight and he is peeved because we didn't pick them out, big or little.

The Republicans have gone into the national campaign without an issue. They searched far and wide before the conventions for some point on which they might attack Wilson. They hoped to have one turned up for them during the convention but were forced to go back to the country without it. Without a real issue or a real platform they are still searching and hoping, still scolding and chattering, still trusting that the administration may give them a chance to make a real attack upon it. But in vain they wait.

We are told by Republicans that the Germans are against Wilson and will vote against him. Probably many of the Republican Germans may do this, but no Democratic German will do it. And we rather think before the campaign is over, it will be found that Germans by the thousands who have heretofore voted the Republican ticket will flock to Wilson. They will learn in due time the worst enemy the Germans have in America is Hughes' chief hater and supporter, and in the event of Hughes' success, it means that the terrible Teddy, the man of war and trouble, will be the next Secretary of State or Secretary of War. The country doesn't want him there, the Germans can't afford to have him there.

Buffalo Bill for Wilson.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 20.—The greatest rough rider of them all, Buffalo Bill himself, has come out for President Wilson's re-election.

Colonel Cody is a great admirer of that other colonel and rough rider, but he cannot unite with the other, Roosevelt, in endorsing Mr. Hughes. Buffalo Bill always has been a Republican until a few years ago, when he lined up with the Progressives. How he stands this year is shown by a characteristic telegram sent by him from Kingston, N. C., to Frank Houx, secretary of state of Wyoming.

Colonel Cody's announcement reads: "Hughes can't ride Woodrow. He is pulling leather already, and will be disqualified." (Signed) BILL CODY.

Former G. O. P. Postmaster to Vote for President Wilson.

Ladonia, Mo., Oct. 21.—Rev. P. P. Hummel of Sedalia, Mo., a lifelong Republican, who has been visiting his mother in this town, declares that President Wilson will be re-elected by the biggest landslide that the country has ever seen. He terms Hughes T. R.'s candidate and says that the Republicans have no ticket head in the race this fall.

Dr. Hummel was Postmaster at this place and Center, Mo., under Republican Presidents for 14 years and resigned the latter position a year ago to enter the ministry of the Baptist church. He declares that Republicans who vote for Hughes virtually admit that their party has surrendered to Roosevelt. He is going to vote and campaign for Wilson.

Republicans Concede Ohio to Wilson by Majority of 30,177.

Toledo, O., Oct. 21.—In the face of a statement issued today by National Committeeman Hynckle that Ohio would go for Hughes by a safe margin, a bulletin posted at Republican headquarters late today concedes that on the late polls President Wilson will carry the state by 30,177, but says Willis will be re-elected governor over James M. Cox by 15,580.

The statement is taken to indicate that from now on all attention will be paid to saving the state ticket regardless of Hughes' candidacy.

Taking Honey from the Hive.

Taking surplus honey is not robbing the bees, though that term is often applied to it. Where bees are properly cared for they collect more honey than they need and give it over to man without complaint or struggle when man takes it in the proper manner. If he cuts a bee tree or slits open a gum or box-hive and attempts to steal their supply of food, as well as the surplus, then the bees do object.

Surplus honey should be taken from the supers before cold weather to avoid chilling the bees, but on warm days, even late in the fall, if the bees are still working, honey may be taken where for any reason it has not been removed earlier.

Honey is produced in three forms, depending upon the beekeeper and the type of hive. Some work for section or comb honey, others merely cut out the comb honey in chunks, while others use an extractor for throwing the honey out of the combs, when the combs are returned to the bees for refilling. Section honey can be produced only where a movable comb hive is used and the sections full of honey are simply removed from the hive when filled and capped. Chunk honey may be taken from bee trees, gums, box-hives or movable frame hives. The hive is simply opened and the surplus supply cut out in chunks and stored in cans or jars. Extracted honey, and that is the type of honey which is most suitable for immediate use on the table, is removed from the chunks by means of an extractor where movable comb hives are in use.

To remove surplus honey select a warm day and work rapidly as possible so as to avoid exposing the honey to robber bees. Also be careful to avoid spilling or smearing honey about the hive or ground as it always encourages robbing, the most undesirable trait of bees. Above all remember to remove only surplus honey and leave the brood chamber strictly alone.—L. Haseman, Missouri College of Agriculture.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1916.

MURDOCK'S PAPER FOR WILSON.

Is More Progressive Than Hughes the Wichita Eagle Says.

Wichita, Kas., Oct. 22.—Charging that Hughes has mollycoddled on the big issues of the campaign, and that President Wilson is more progressive than his opponent, the Wichita Eagle, edited by Victor Murdock, former Progressive leader, comes out editorially today in favor of President Wilson.

The announcement in part follows:

"There are only two weeks left until election, although even now an exploit of the U-53, or some other untoward development, might upset present conditions, the issues of the campaign may be considered as joined. It is time, therefore, for the independent voter to get off the fence; he must be making his choice. Forward looking men and women who vote for President Wilson will do so not because he is a Democrat, but in spite of the fact he is a Democrat.

"The logic of events, the issues as they are now joined, the facts as they exist, lead to the selection of Woodrow Wilson as the presidential choice by these citizens who would most certainly further the Progressive principles so vital to the Republic and civilization itself. The question is simply as to which candidate stands out as best fitted to bring nearer realization those practical measures of Christian brotherhood among the men and women of this Nation and between this Nation and the nations of the earth."

Do They Realize?

Chicago Journal: Do the women of America realize:

That President Wilson is the first President who ever voted for woman suffrage?

That he is the first President who ever spoke for woman suffrage during his term of office?

That more progress toward giving women the ballot has been made during his administration than in the previous 25 years?

That Candidate Hughes, for all his lip service to the suffrage cause, never has voted for it, and is so little interested in it that when he addressed a vast audience in Denver, Colo., a suffrage State, he forgot to mention the subject.

Progressives for President Wilson.

Former Mayor Henry L. Jost, of Kansas City, who was in Rich Hill on business one day last week, in an interview in the Rich Hill Review, has the following to say on the political outlook:

"I believe 75 per cent of the Progressive vote of Kansas City will vote for Wilson for president, and that Wilson will lead the state ticket by at least 5,000. Kansas City and Jackson county will give the state ticket the normal majority." Mr. Jost is also confident that the democracy will carry Missouri and the nation by a substantial majority at the November election.

A Hughes Elector Quits.

Charleston, W. Va., Oct. 21.—Democratic leaders here today claimed to see an important victory for President Wilson in the action of J. W. Dawson, Hughes elector, who asked that his name be withdrawn from the Republican ticket as elector.

Dawson is a coal operator and business man of Charleston and a former Republican party leader. In a letter Dawson said he had studied the public speeches of Charles E. Hughes and could see no reason for a change in the administration at Washington.

Teddy Will Have Cheering News.

Col. Roosevelt is going down to El Paso to tell the 25,000 soldiers encamped there that if he had been president they would all be killed, wounded or missing.—Clinton County Democrat.